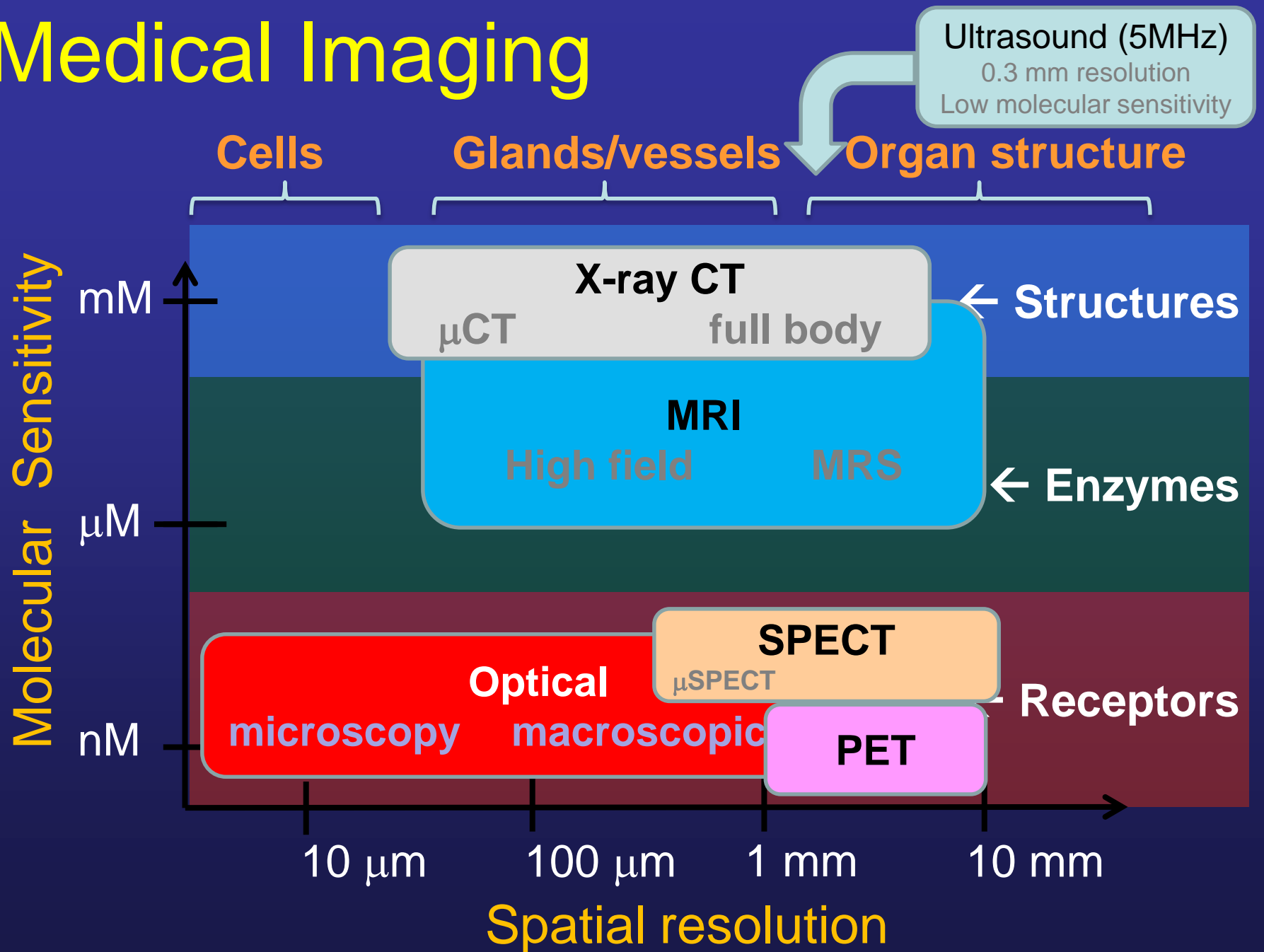


# Probe based laser diagnostics and optical image-guided interventions and metrology

Eric Seibel  
Mechanical Engineering  
Human Photonics Laboratory  
University of Washington, Seattle

ARPA-E Workshop, Chicago  
July 23-24, 2015

# Medical Imaging

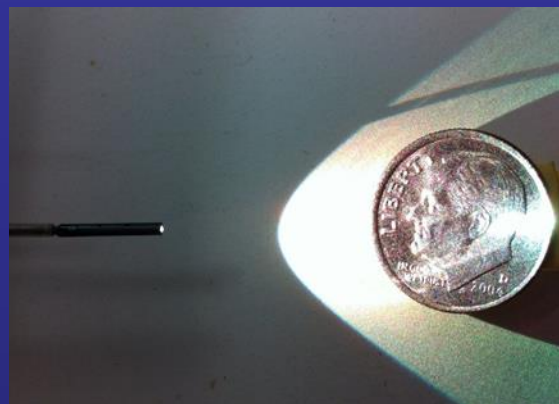


# Medical Imaging Attributes

- High spatial resolution (2D and 3D)
- Several methods of molecular sensitivity
  - Reflectance
  - Fluorescence
  - Raman/CARS
  - Scattering/OCT
- Wide bandwidth allows parallel channels
- High speed – video rates
- Limited depth of penetration\*
- Limited field of view\*
- Small size (portable)

\* Overcome by  
small probe-based  
microscopy/endoscopy  
and digital mosaicking

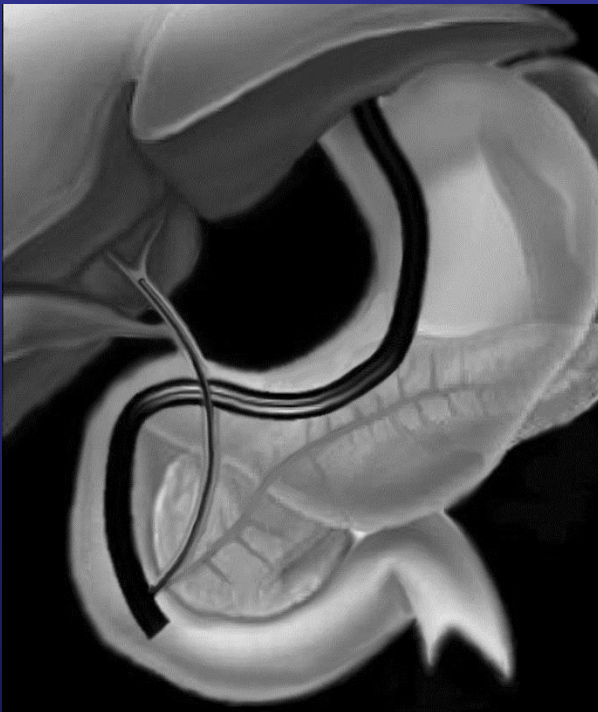
# Take Home Message



Any laser-based optical imaging  
used in lab microscope studies  
can be packaged into the size of an earthworm  
for being field deployable

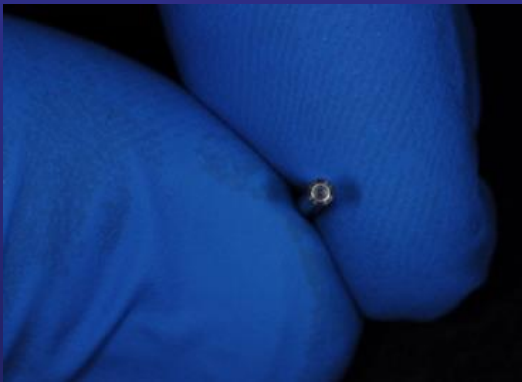
Next 30 slides show how we do this for medical imaging

# Problems with ultrathin & flexible endoscopes and borescopes

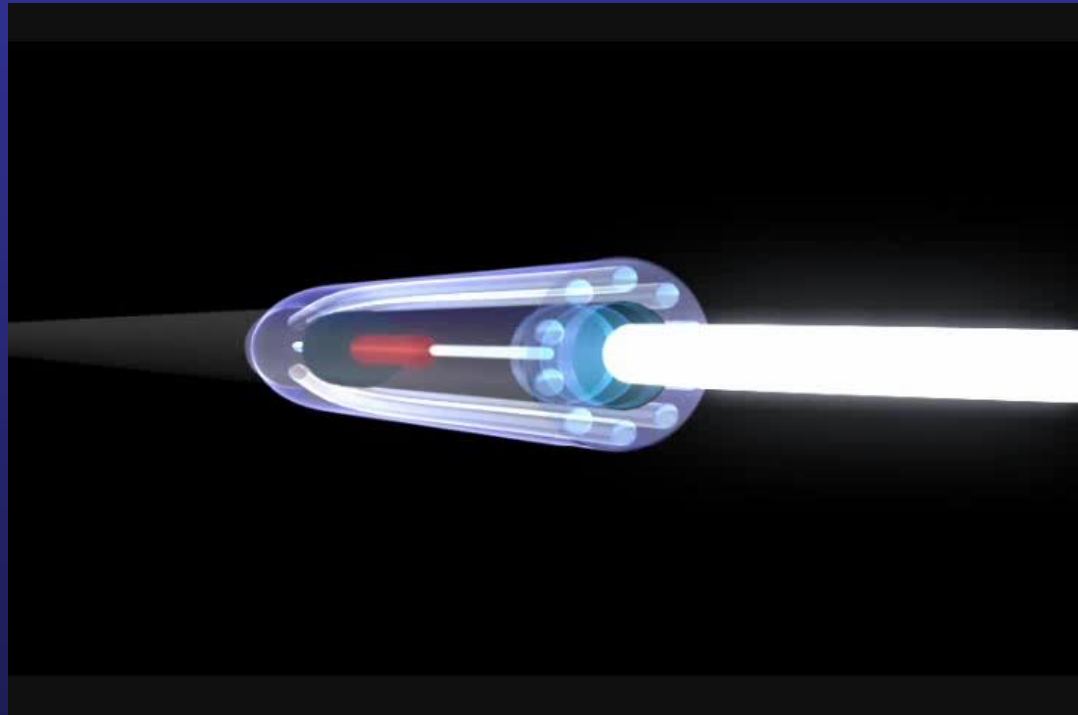


- Not high image quality
  - Not high in both resolution and field of view
- Not highly flexible
  - Fragile & Expensive
- Not integrated with laser based diagnosis & therapy

# SFE Animation

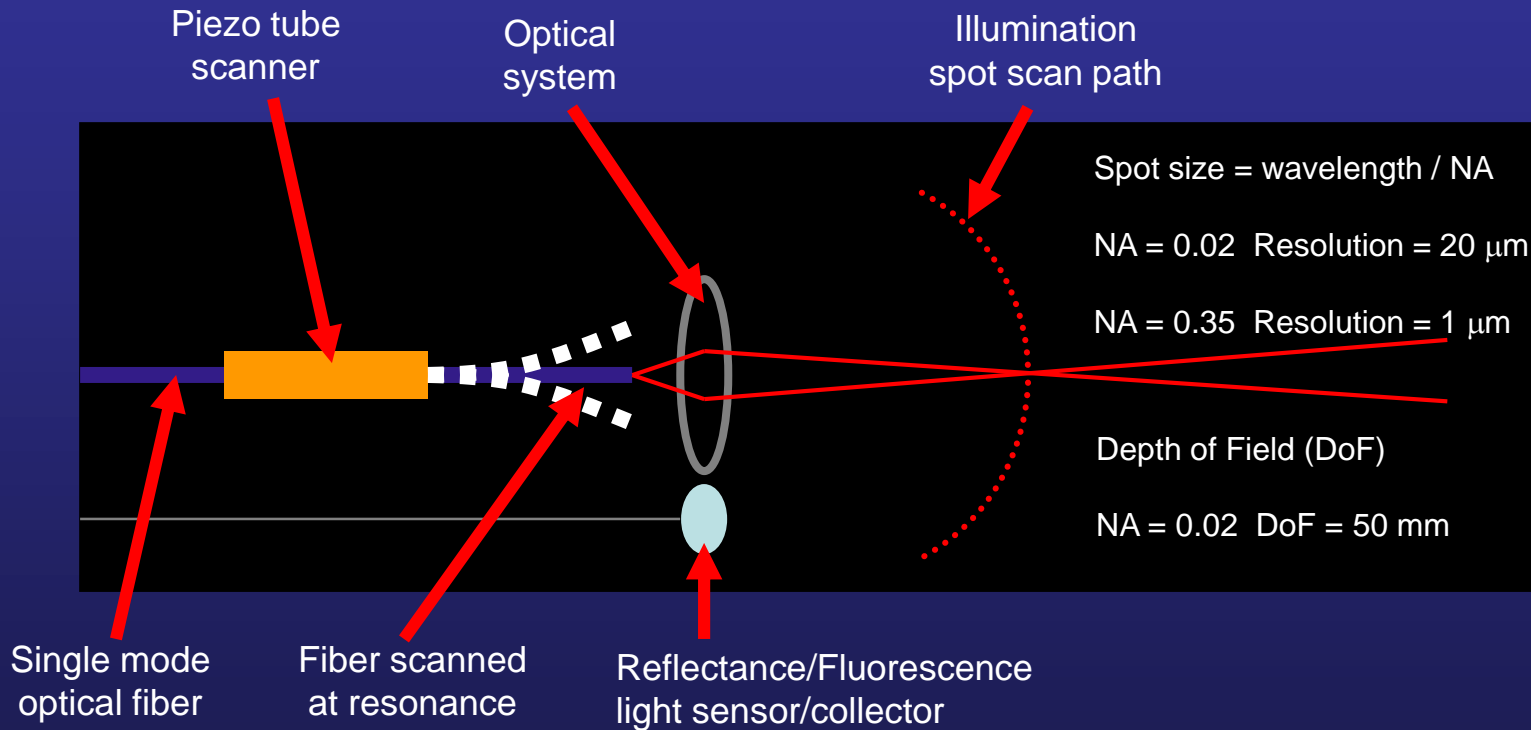


Rigid tip is size of grain of rice



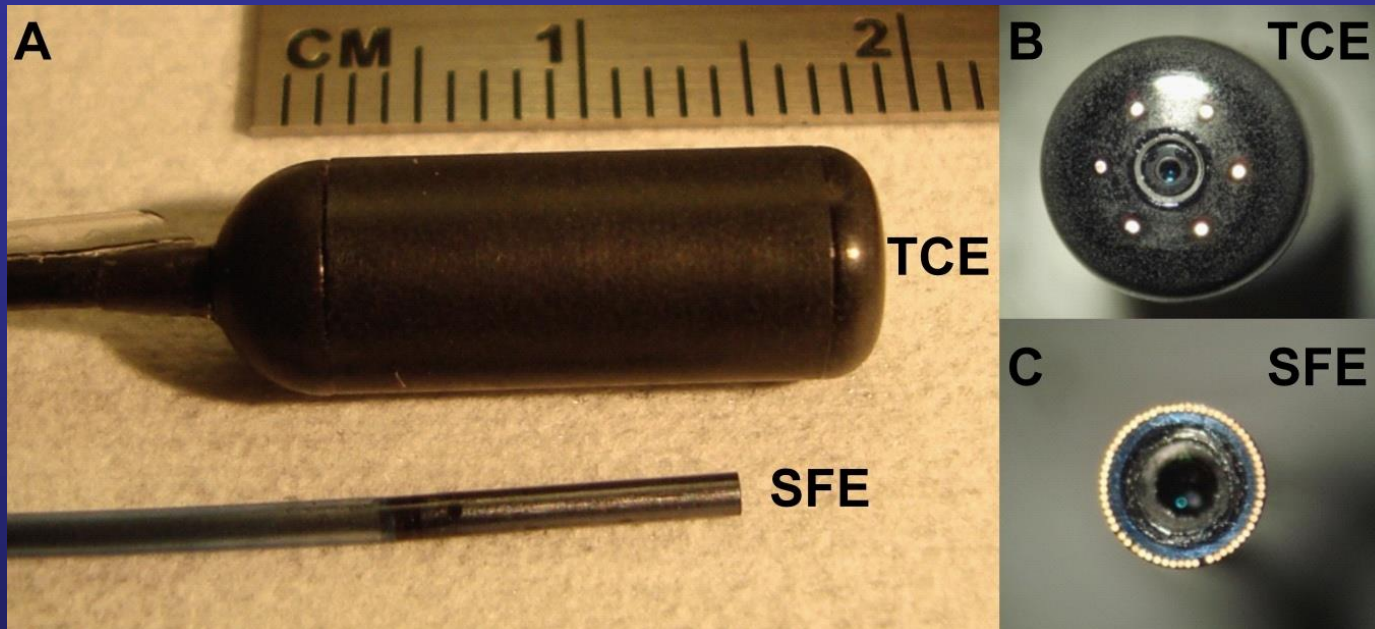
Animation by Mr. Duff Hendrickson, Seattle, WA, copyright University of Washington.

# SFE Concept



SFE – Scanning Fiber Endoscope

# UW Scanning Laser Endoscopes



SFE – Scanning Fiber Endoscope

TCE – Tethered Capsule Endoscope

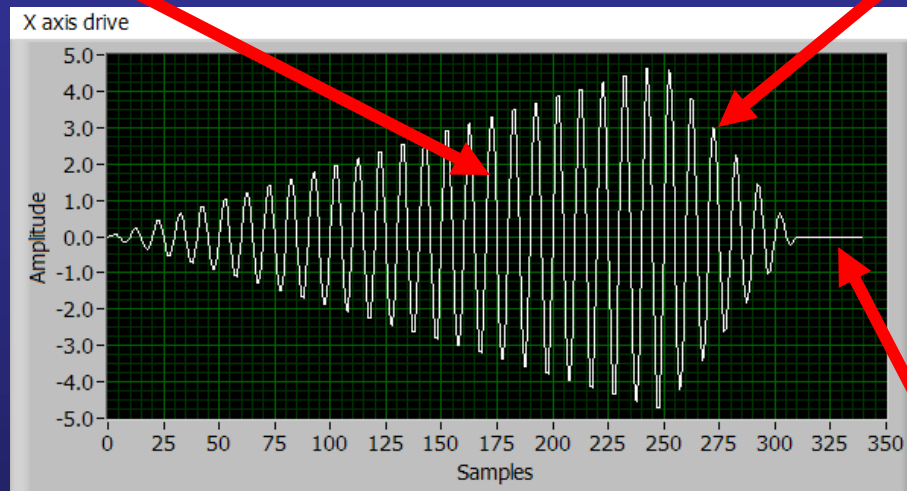
both in non-significant risk medical device studies



# Scanner Drive Signal

Imaging portion of drive

Retrace portion of drive



Note: fewer spirals shown for clarity

No drive, settling time

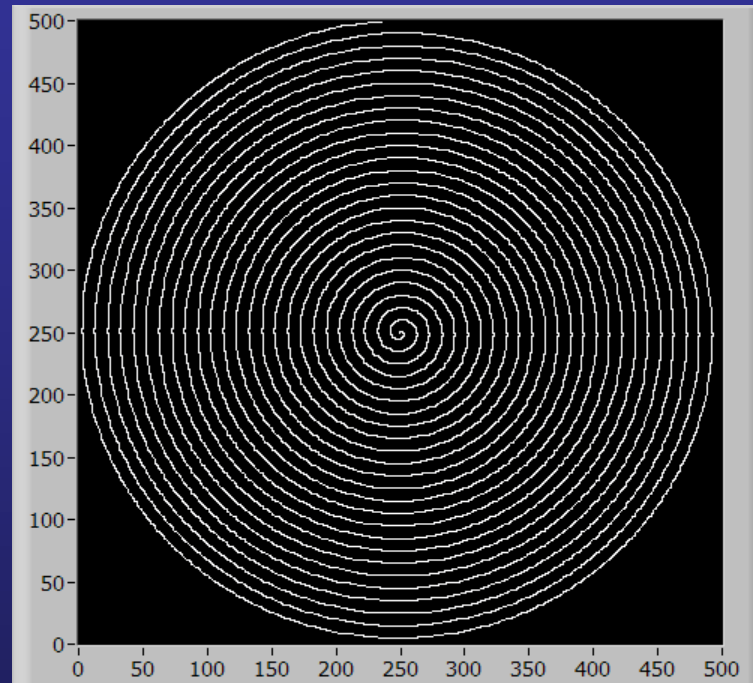
Y axis is driven 90 degrees out of phase with the X axis.

During retrace drive phase is reversed (not shown) for rapid braking.

Drive amplitude can be shaped for best image quality (during calibration).

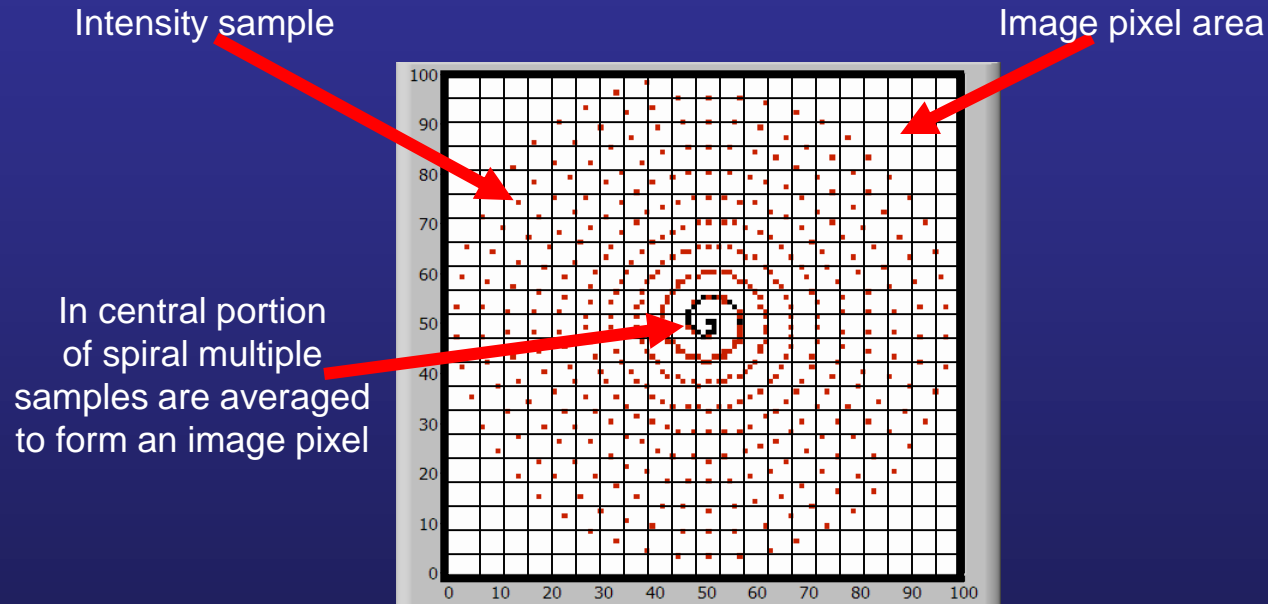
Settling time is adjusted to achieve desired frame rate.

# Spiral Scan Pattern



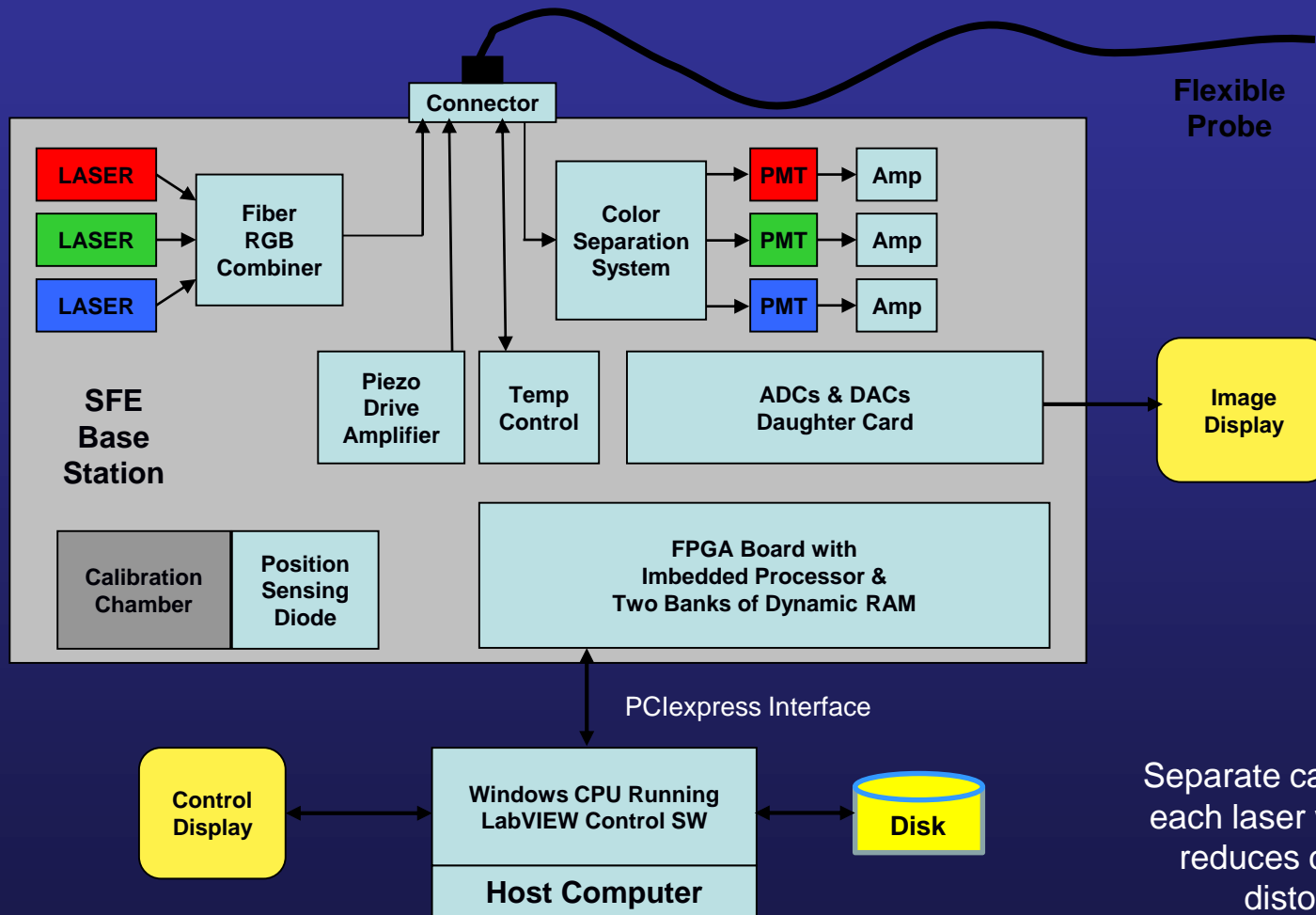
Current scanned fiber endoscopes scan in a spiral pattern starting in the center. Spiral scan frequency is  $\approx 11,000$  Hertz (software corrects for any deviation). 250 spirals are used to form a 500-line image leaving 83 spirals for retrace in a device with a 30 Hertz frame rate.

# Mapping Spiral Scan to Pixels

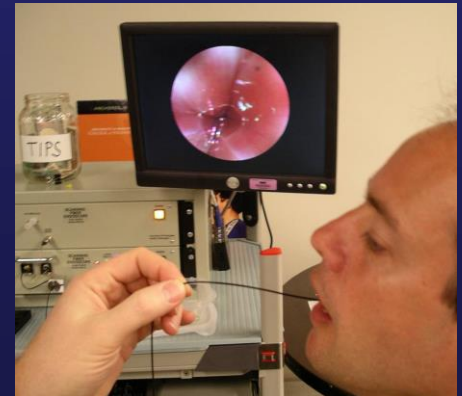
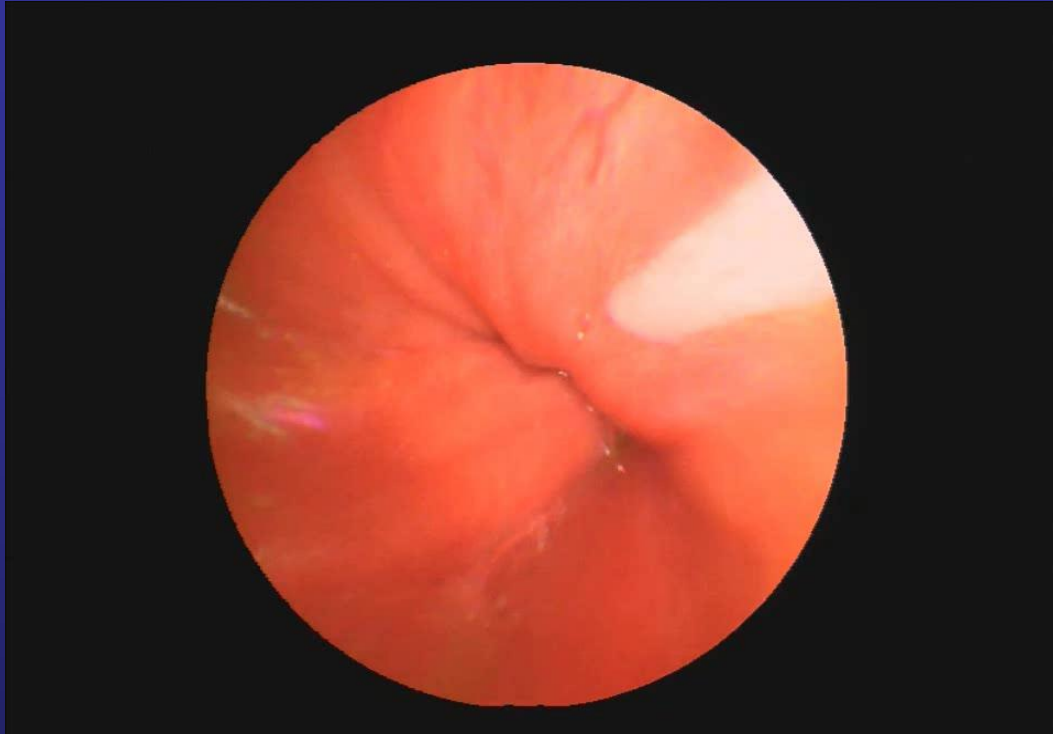


Samples are captured at a constant 25 MHz rate, oversampling the center.

# SFE System Block Diagram

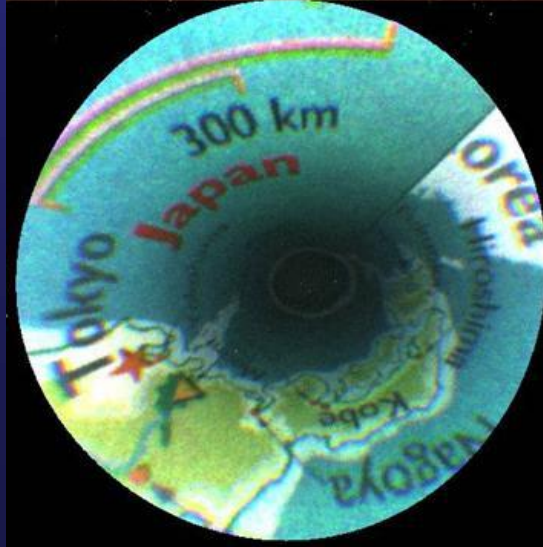


# Tethered-capsule SFE imaging human subject lower esophagus



# Tethered-Capsule Endoscope

Seibel et al., 2008; Carroll & Seitz, Intl. J. Computer Vision (2009)



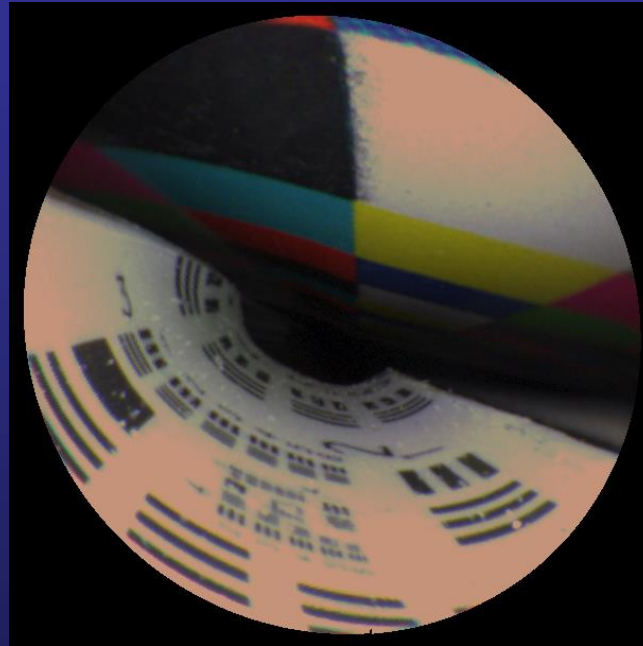
64 images from SFE capsule  
used to create mosaic image



# 1.2-mm SFE imaging

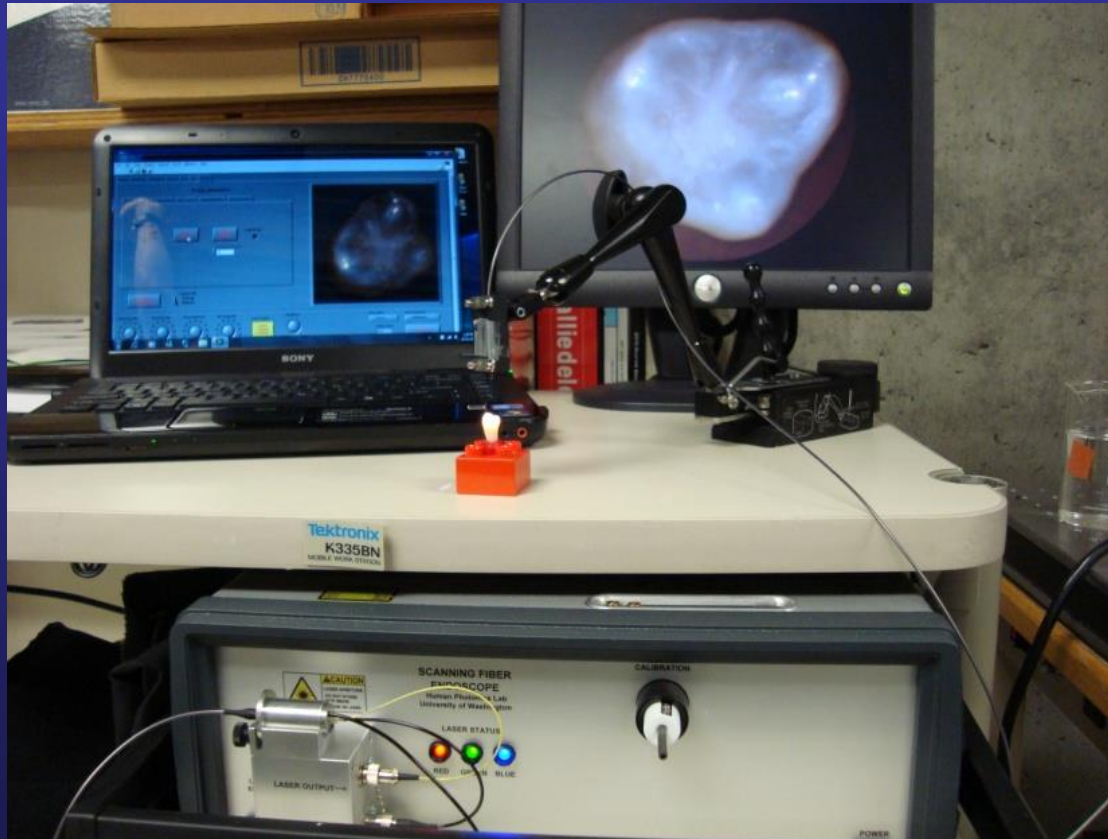


SFE in quadrant of  
3.2 mm ID tube



SFE video frame showing  
20 micron spatial resolution

# Portable SFE System



Zhang, Nelson, & Seibel, *J. Biomed Optics*, 2011, 2012, & 2013.



# Bile duct imaging



SpyGlass®, Boston Sci.\*

\*Complements: Dr. Anthony Bohorfoush,  
Seattle Gastroenterology Associates



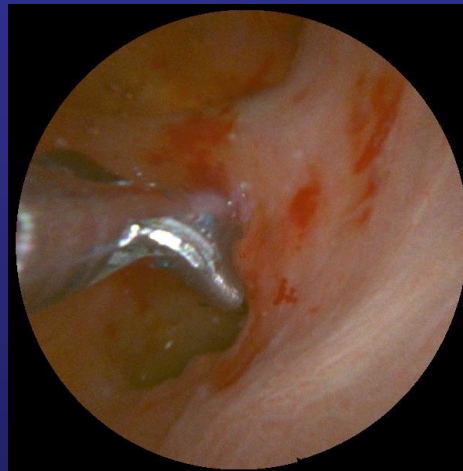
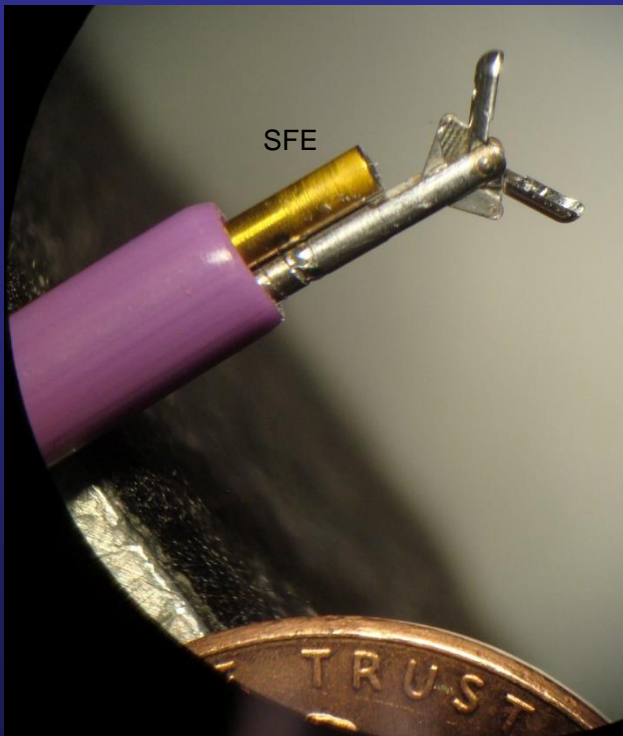
SFE third human test\*\*

\*\*After biliary stones and sludge were removed

Seibel et al., Proc. SPIE, 2012  
Templeton et al., GIE, 2014

# Delivery of Guided Interventions

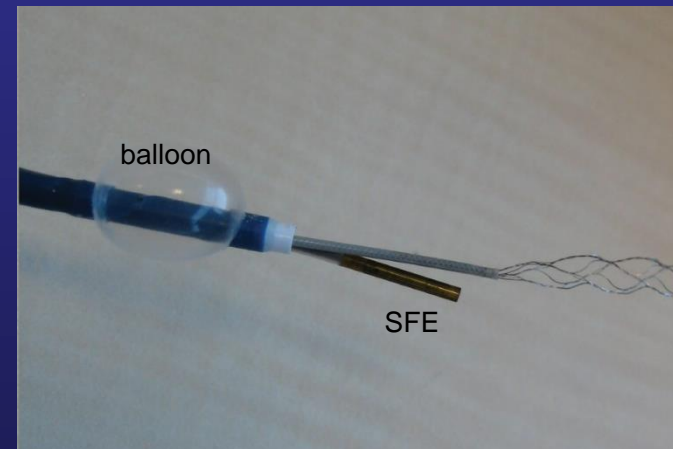
Endoscopy, Pulmonology, Cystoscopy - Biopsy



Seibel, et al., Proc. SPIE 2012  
Soper et al., IEEE TBME, 2010  
Soper et al., IEEE TBME, 2012

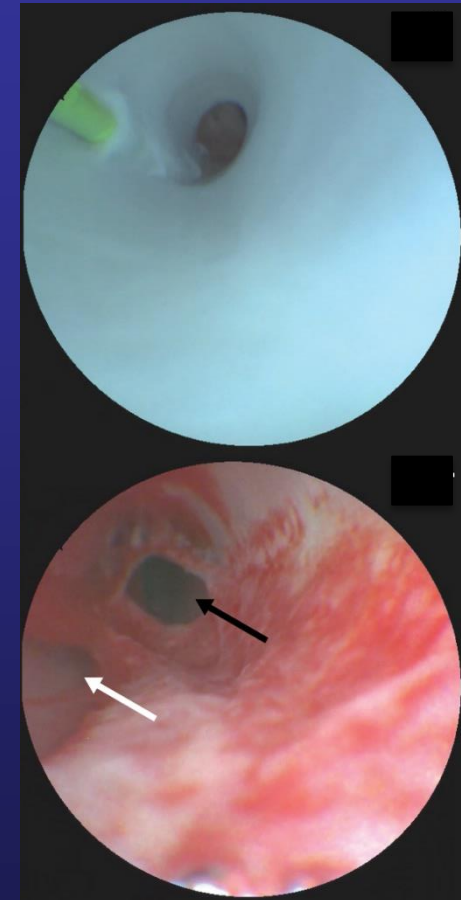
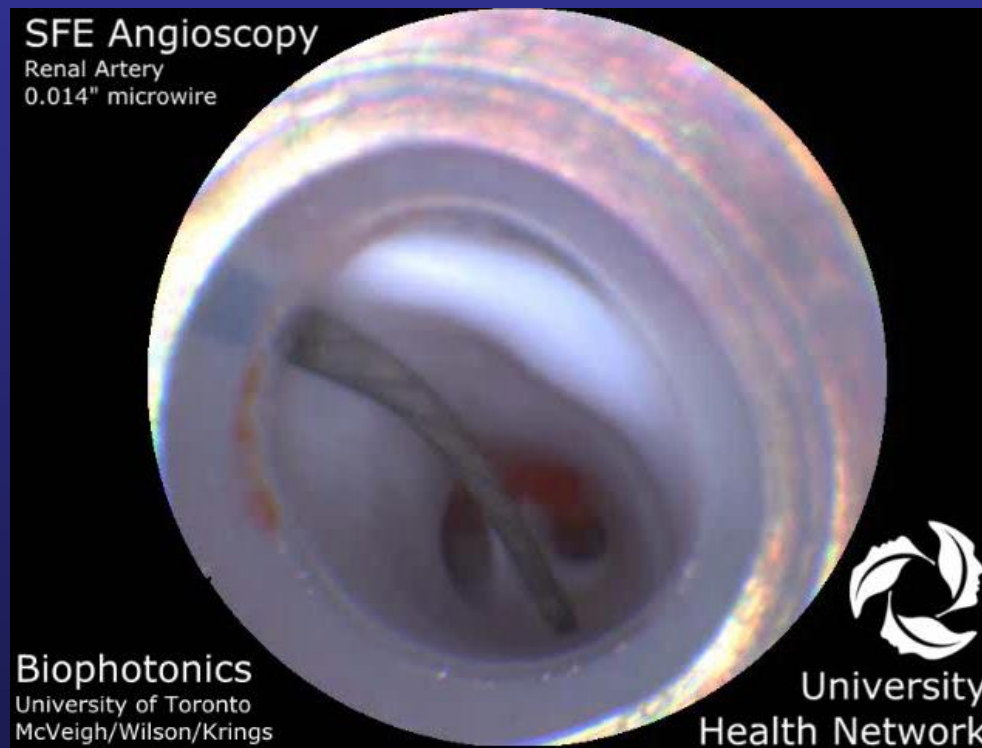
Angioscopy

SFE with stent retractor  
in balloon catheter



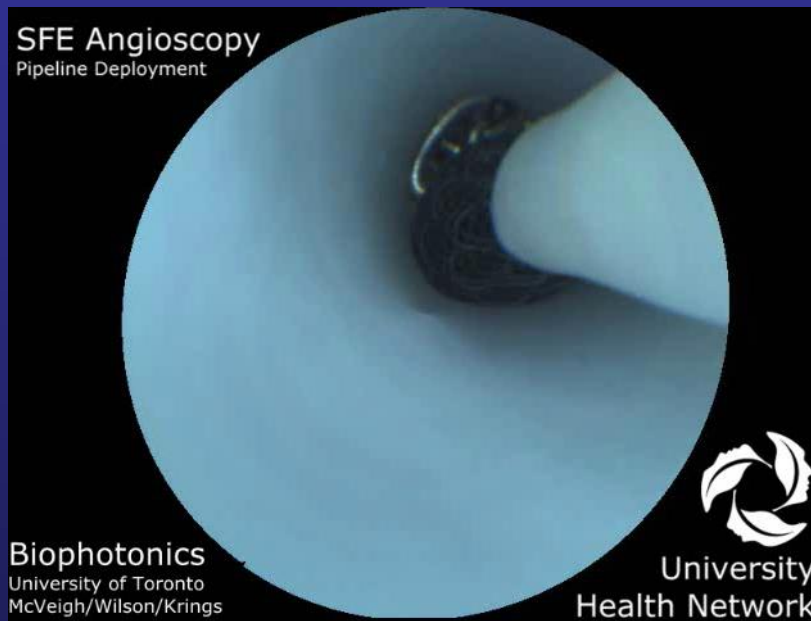
# SFE Angioscopy of Microwire

Renal artery of live pig

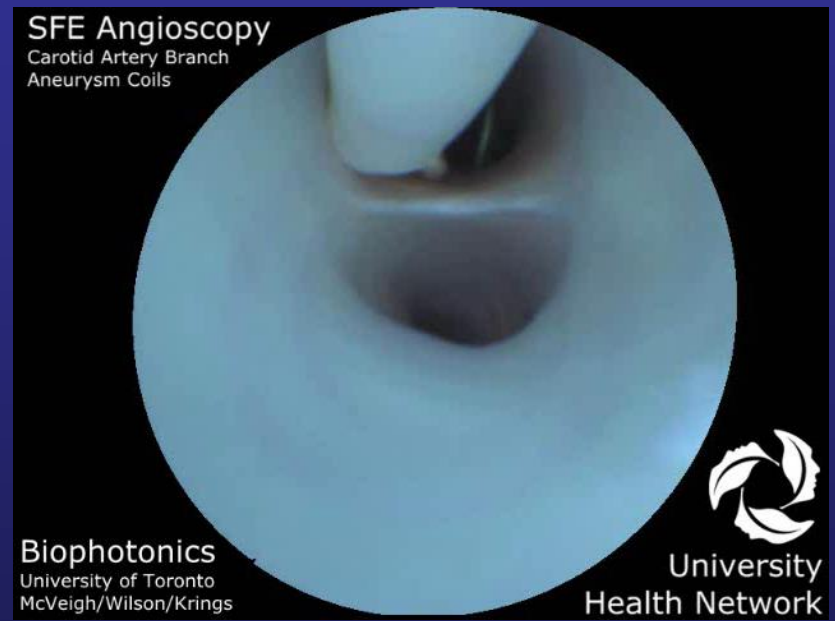


McVeigh et al., 2014

# Angioscopy of Carotid Artery Interventions

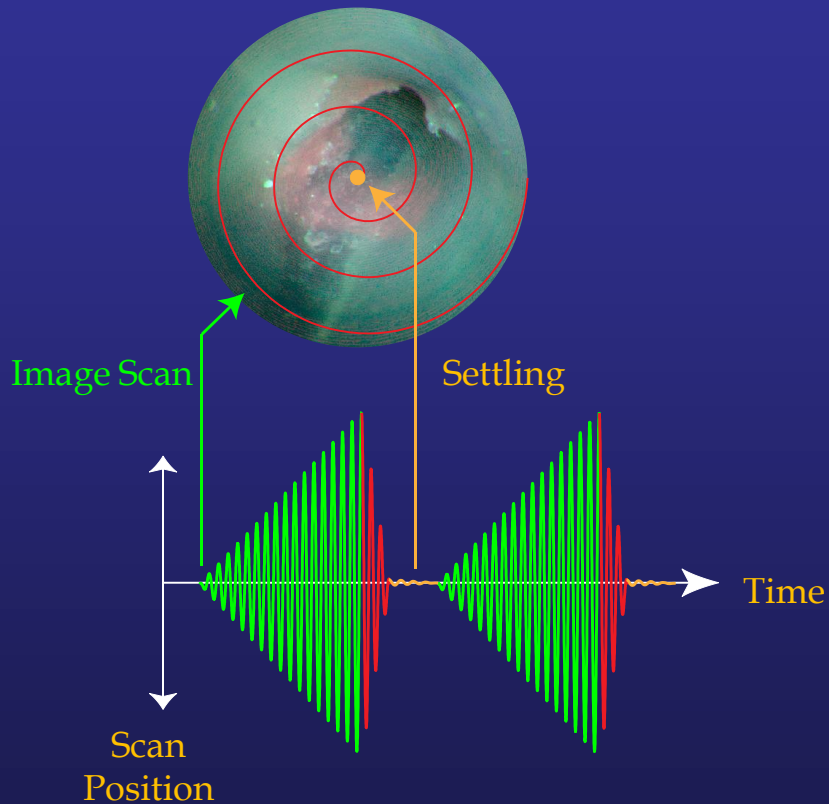


Live pig 1.5x speed

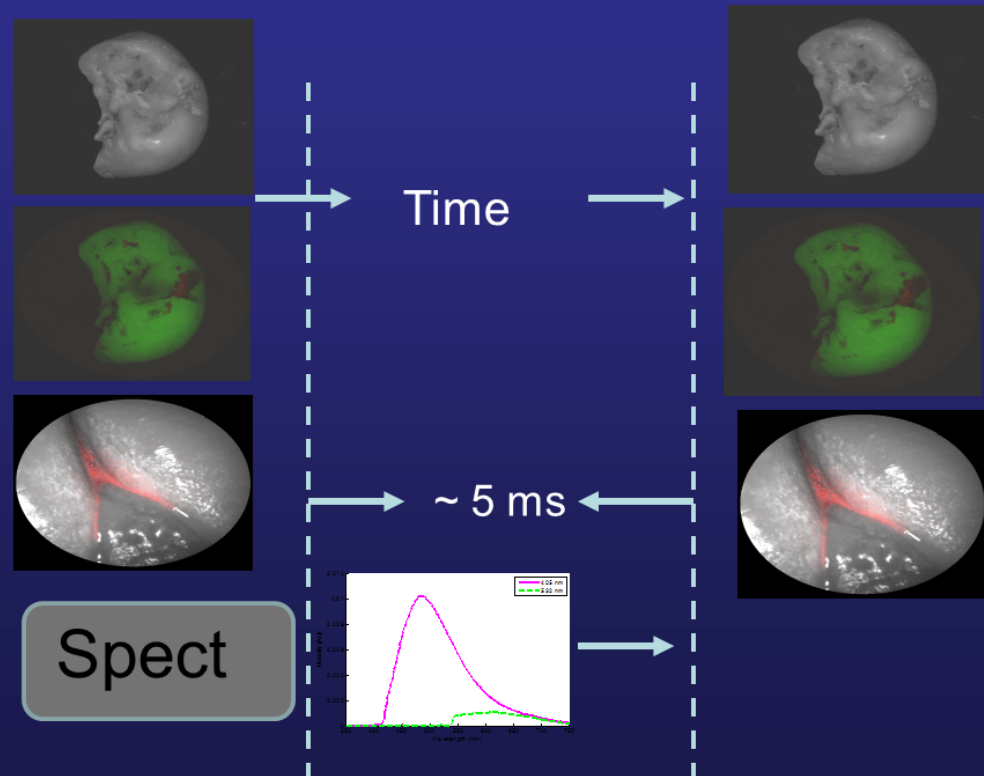


Live pig 2x speed

# Frame Sequential Fluorescence Spectroscopy

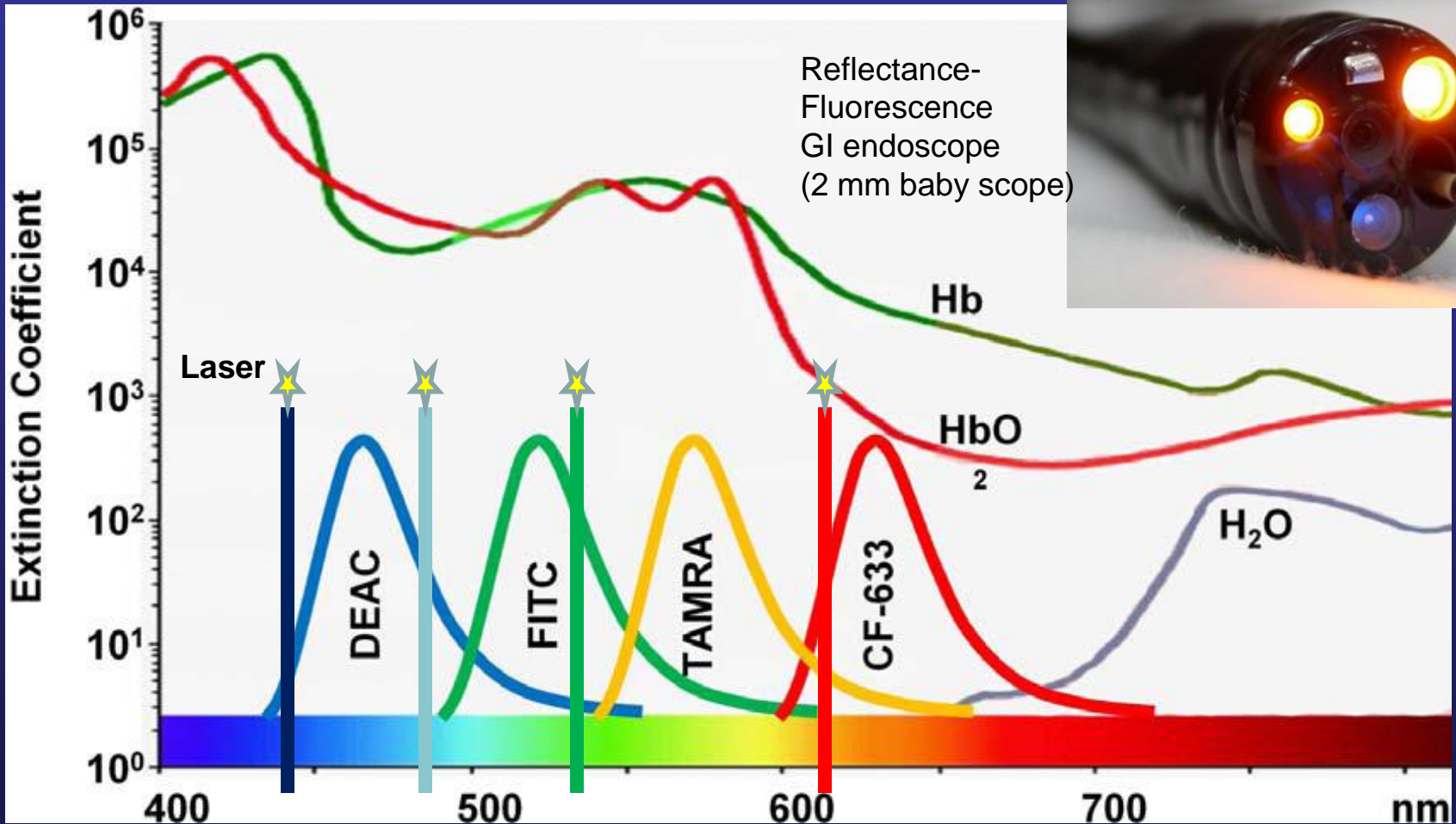


## Optical Spot Biopsy: Laser-induced Fluorescence Spectroscopy





# Multispectral Fluorescence Imaging

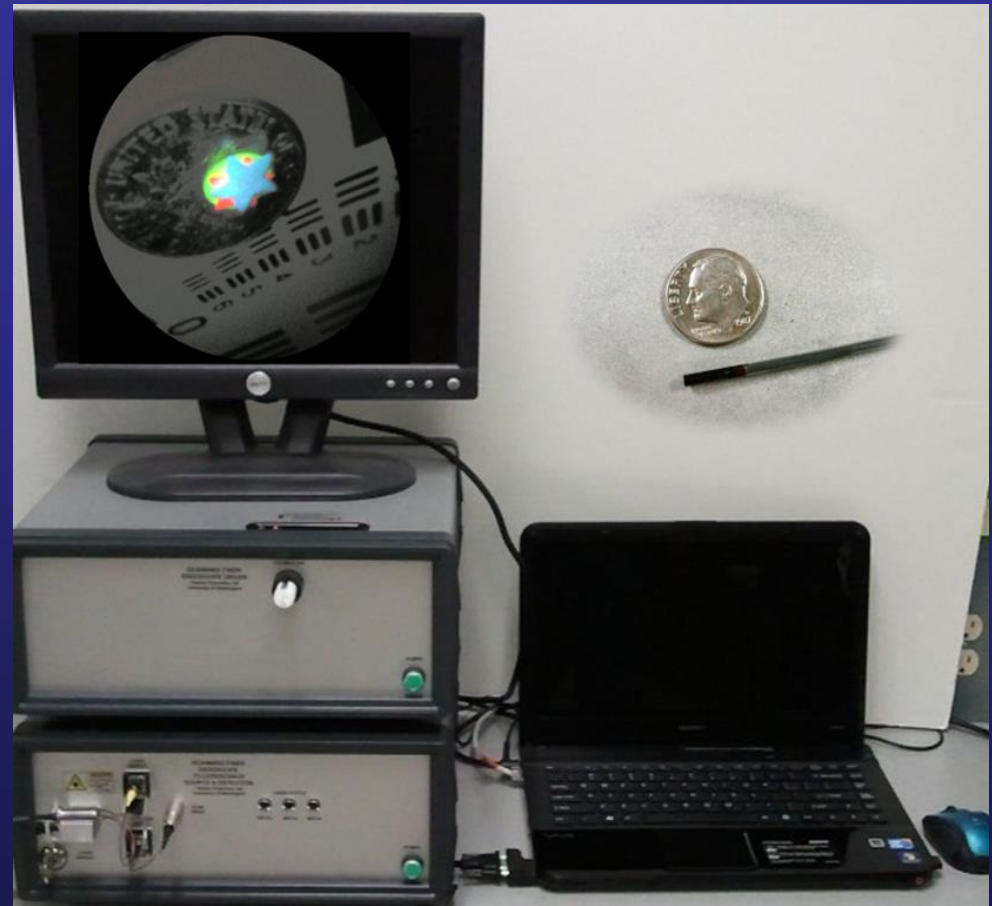
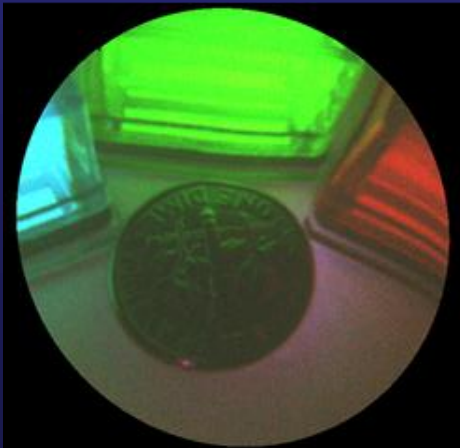


Reflectance-  
Fluorescence  
GI endoscope  
(2 mm baby scope)



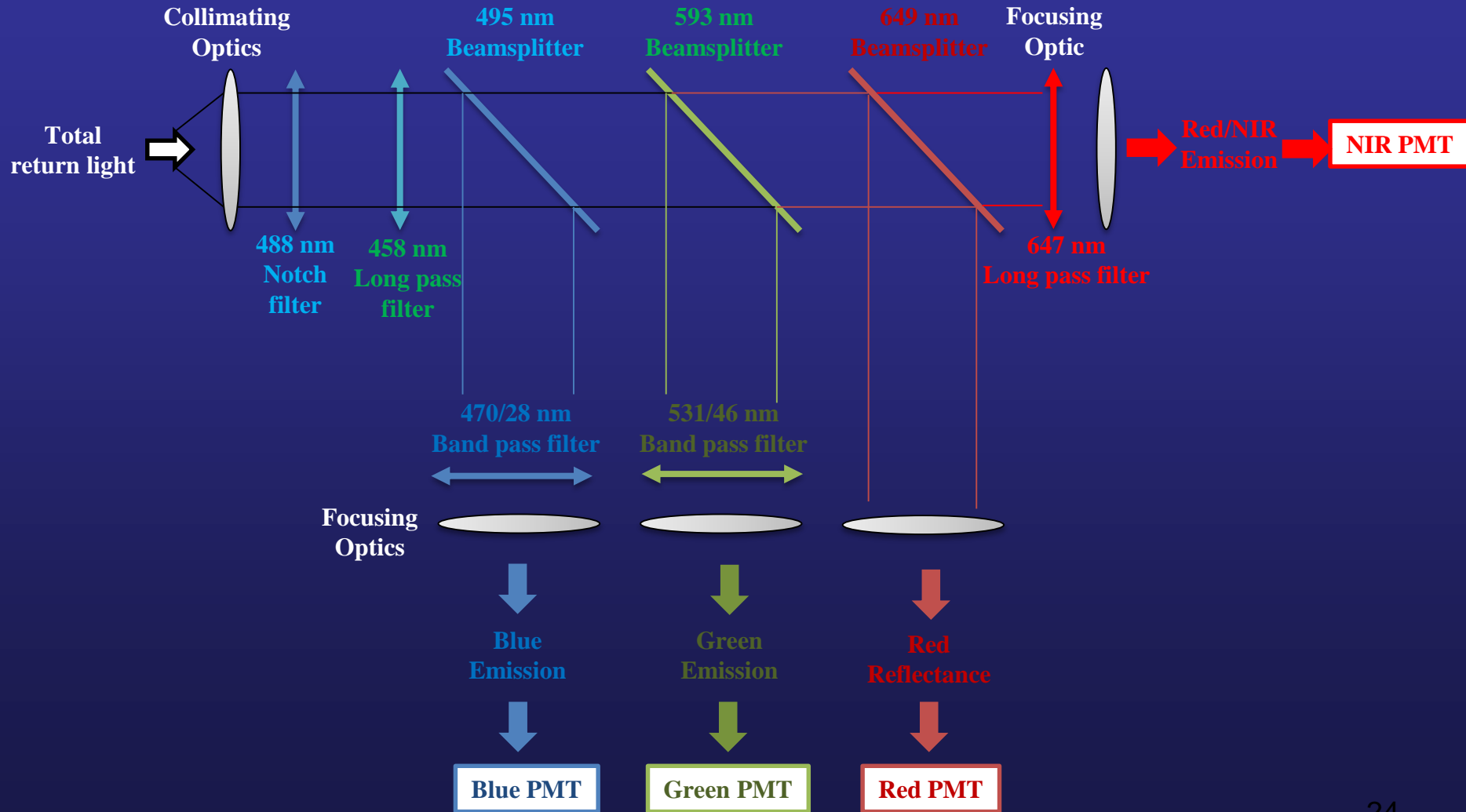
# Multi-Color Fluorescence & nM Sensitivity

- 3 fluorescence channel SFE has been fabricated along with a red reflectance channel for grayscale imaging and distance compensation
- Calibration standards are used to determine 4 -10 nM sensitivity (Yang JBO, 2014)



# SFE Color Separation System

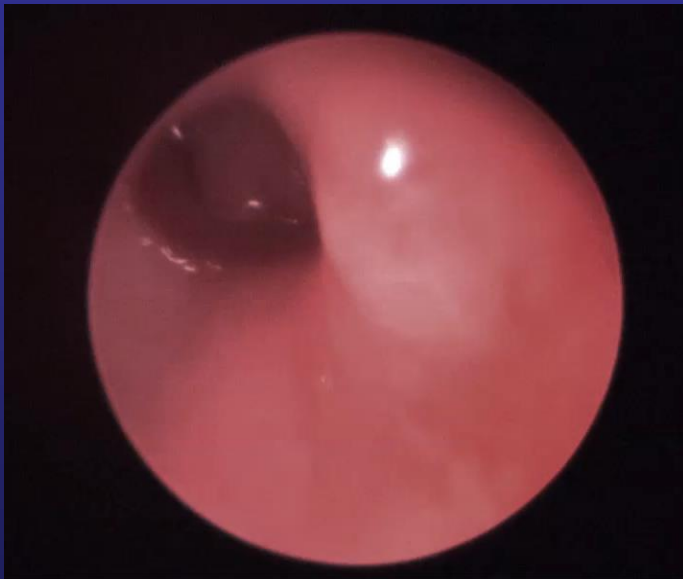
-- for concurrent multi-channel detection: 3 fluorescence, 1 reflectance



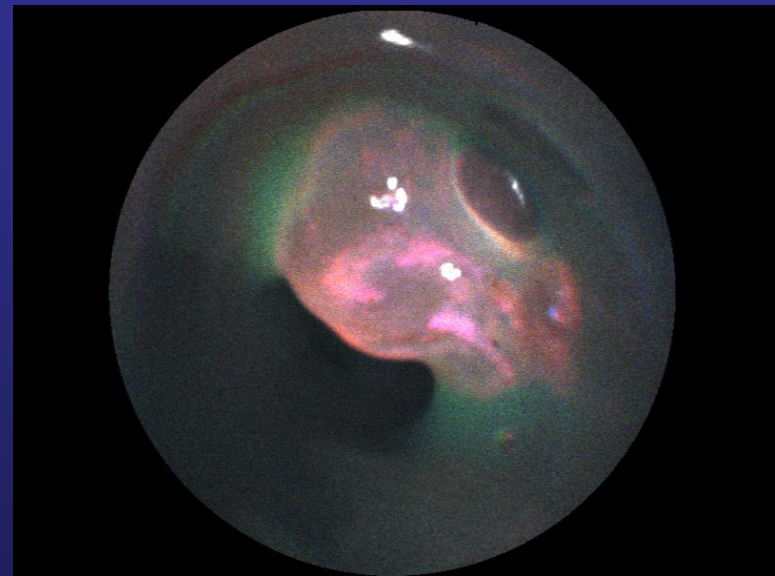


# Multispectral SFE (in vivo mouse colon)

White light reflectance imaging



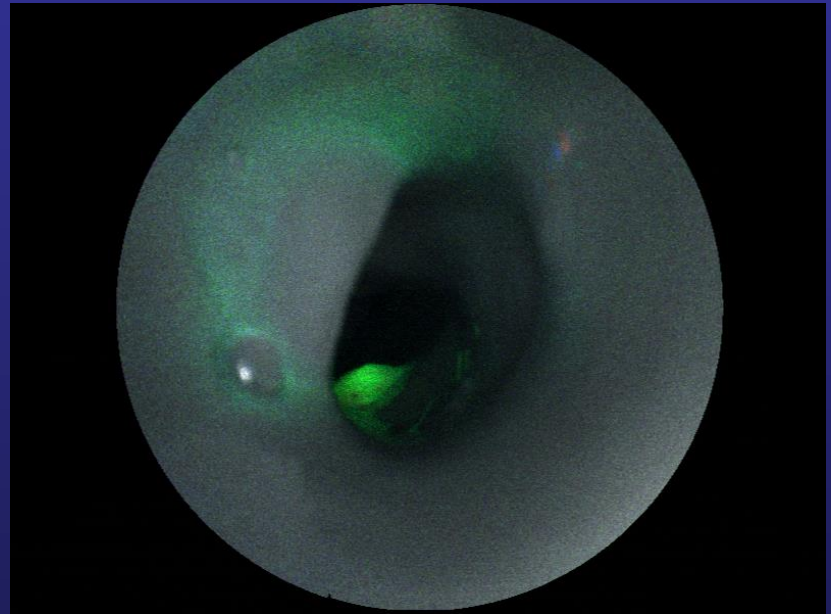
Multispectral (RGB dye) fluorescence



Karl Storz veterinary rigid scope used to find polyps and clean the mouse colon.  
Peptides (ErbB2/EGFR/CLDN-1) sprayed, 300 microMolar in 0.5 ml/each, 1.5 ml total.  
After 5 minutes incubation and water rinsing, 2.1-mm multispectral SFE scope used.

# Endoscopic imaging challenges

- Uniform labeling
- Non-specific binding
- Lack of quantification
  - Distance confounder
  - Spectral overlap:
    - Color mixing
    - Autofluorescence
    - Environment
  - Photobleaching
- No digital record



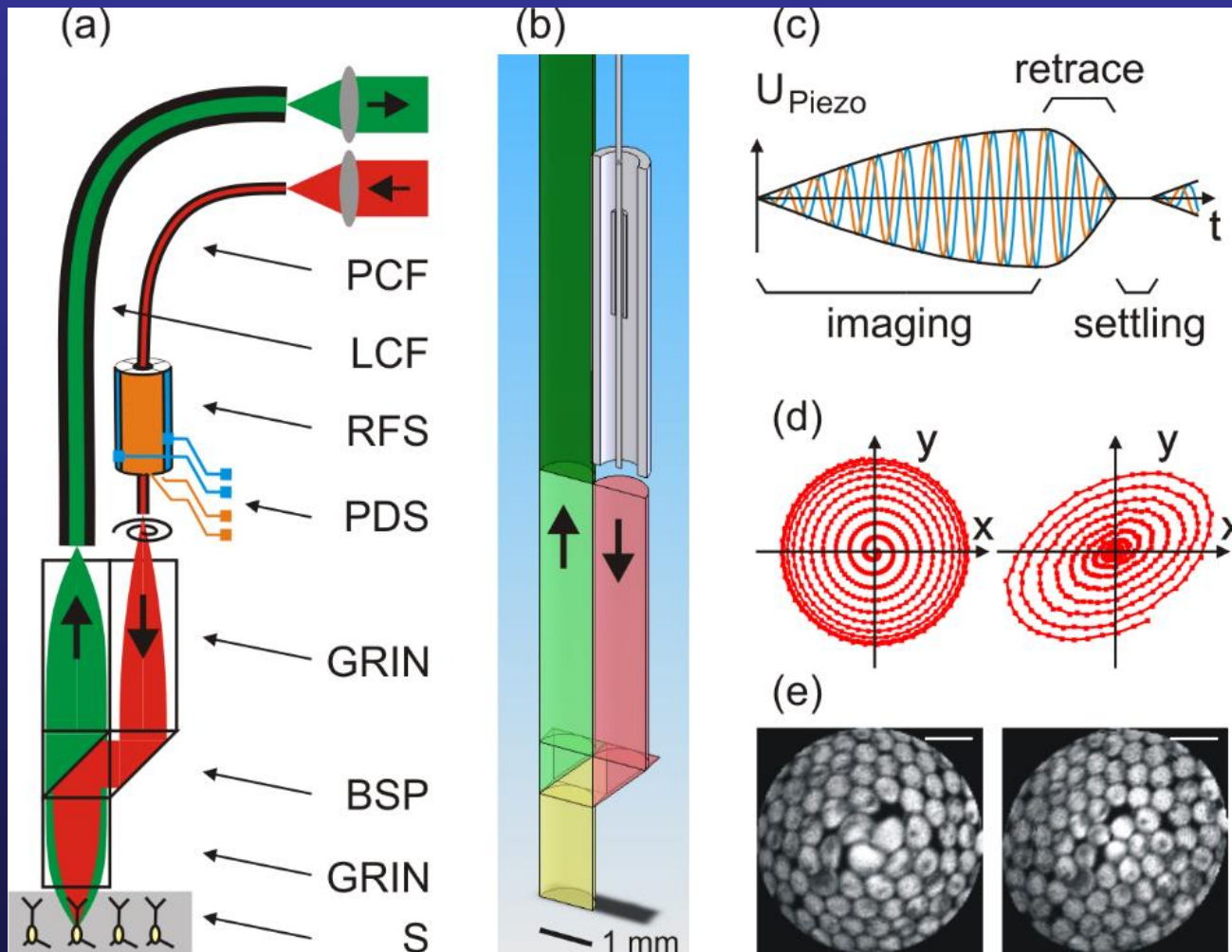
In vivo mouse colon

Arlene Smith U Michigan May 2015

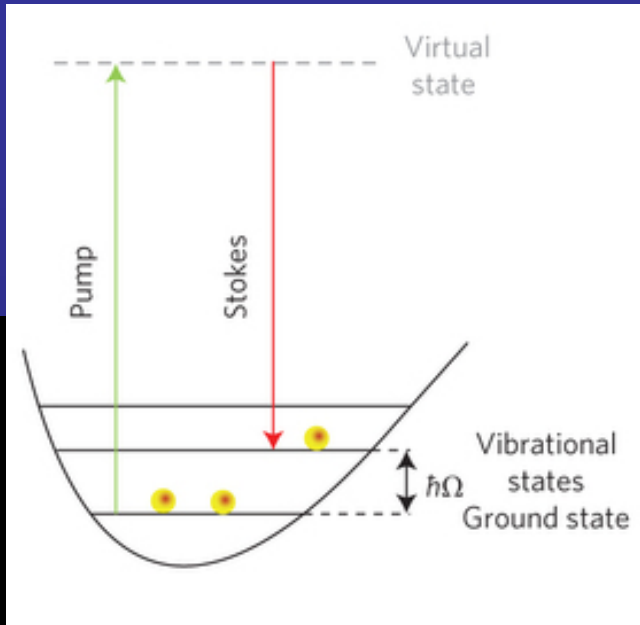
# 3D SFE Imaging

# SFE video-rate 2-photon fluorescence

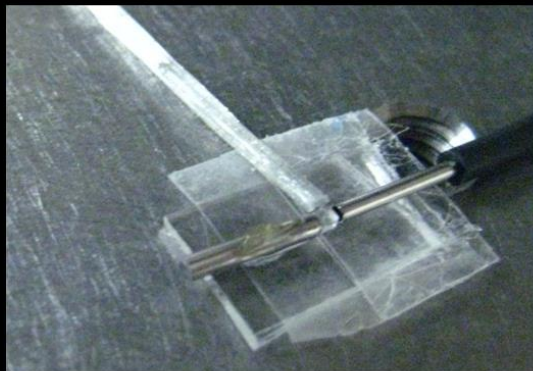
PSF (FWHM) is 1.0 micron laterally and 7.7 microns axially  
video rate calcium-indicator mapping of mouse brain activity (0.6 grams in situ)



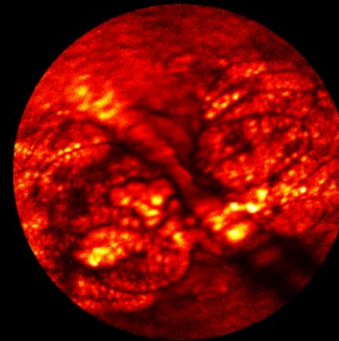
# SFE with Raman/CARS contrast lipid imaging



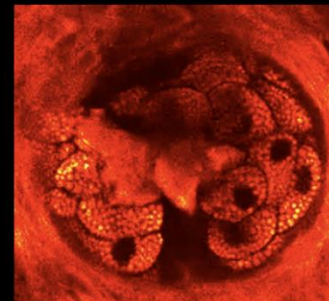
Tip diameter: 1.4 mm



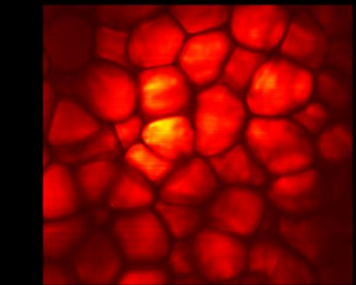
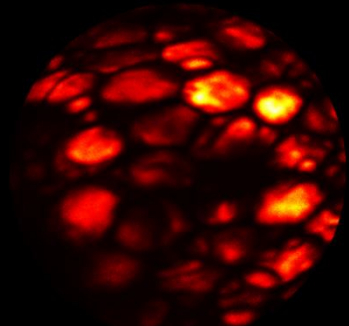
endoscope  
0.3 NA



CARS  
microscope  
1.1 NA



sebaceous gland



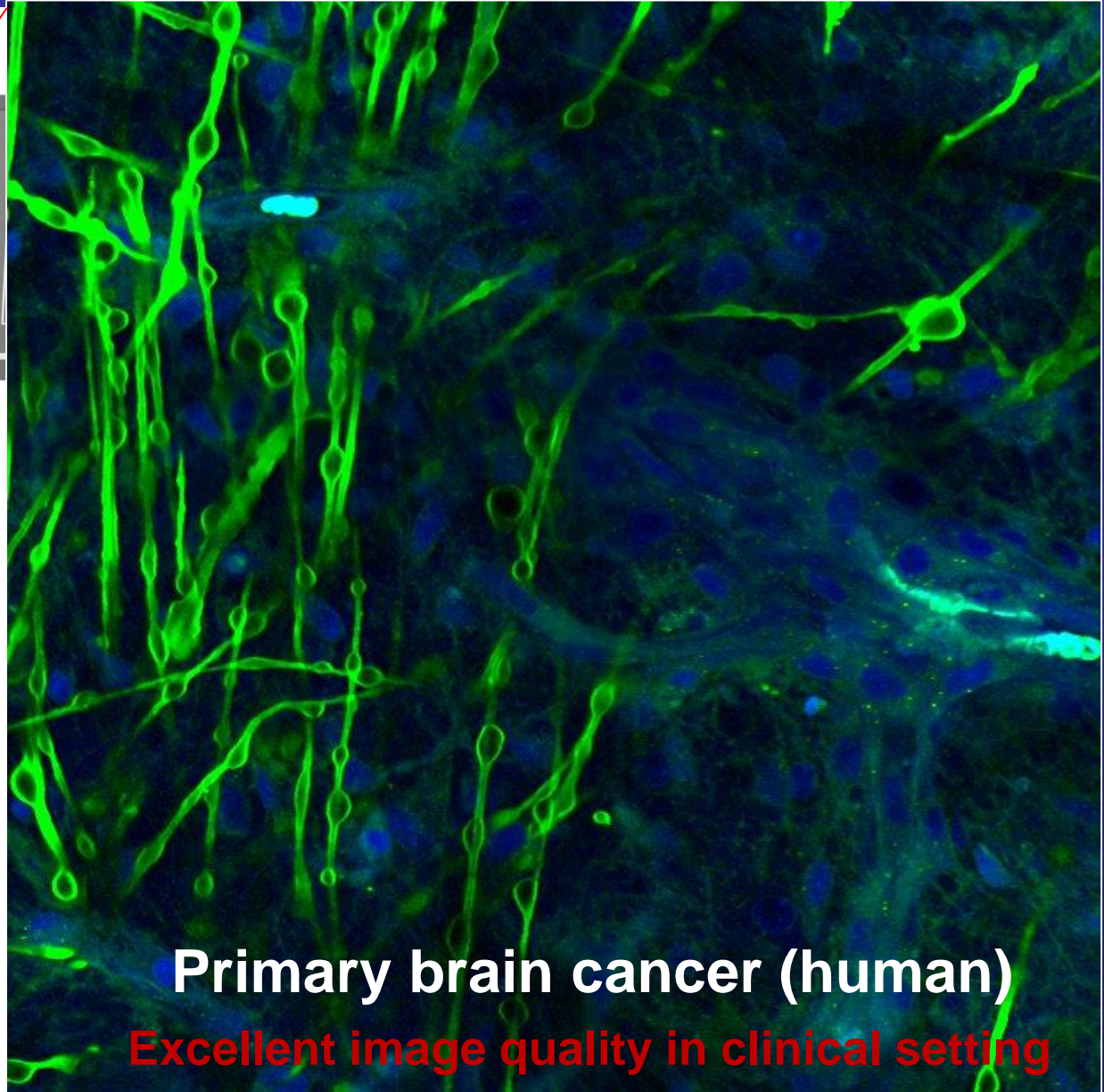
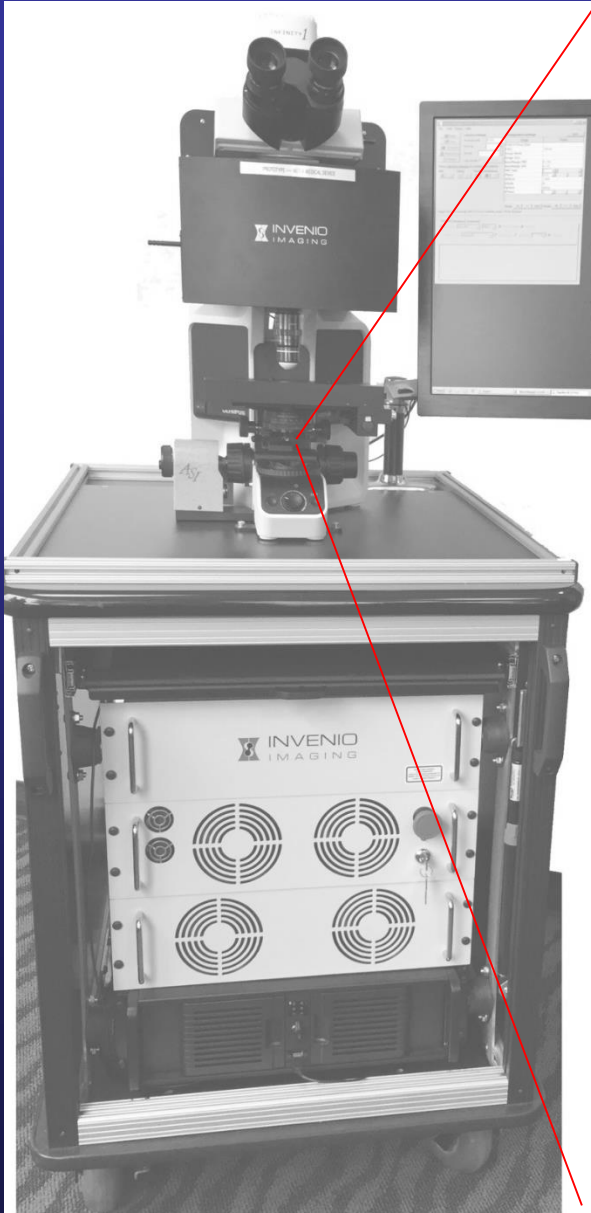
subcutaneous fat

Similar to Englebrect *et al.* *Opt. Exp.* 16, 5556, 2008.

Saar, *Optics Letters* 2011



# Stimulated Raman Scattering Microscopy

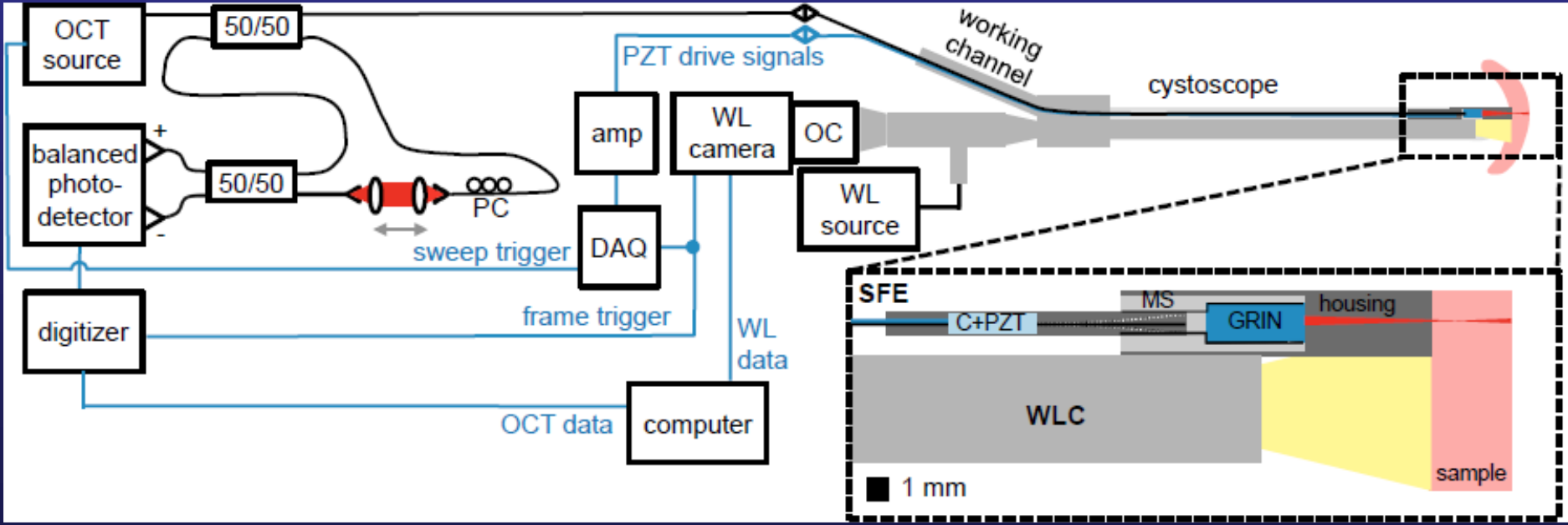


**Primary brain cancer (human)**

**Excellent image quality in clinical setting**

# SFE optical scattering contrast Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT)

3D optical imaging with mosaicking to increase imaged field  
In collaboration with Professor Audrey Ellerbee, Stanford University

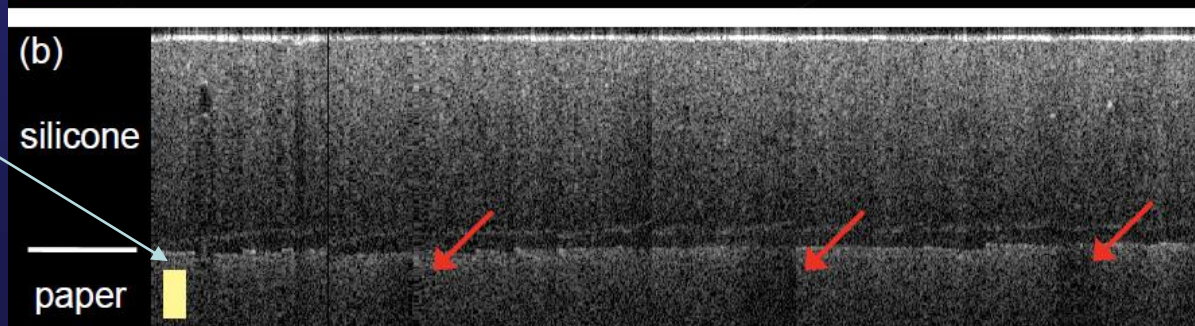


# Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT)

OCT Mosaic  
10 x 20 mm  
Summed  
Voxel  
Projection

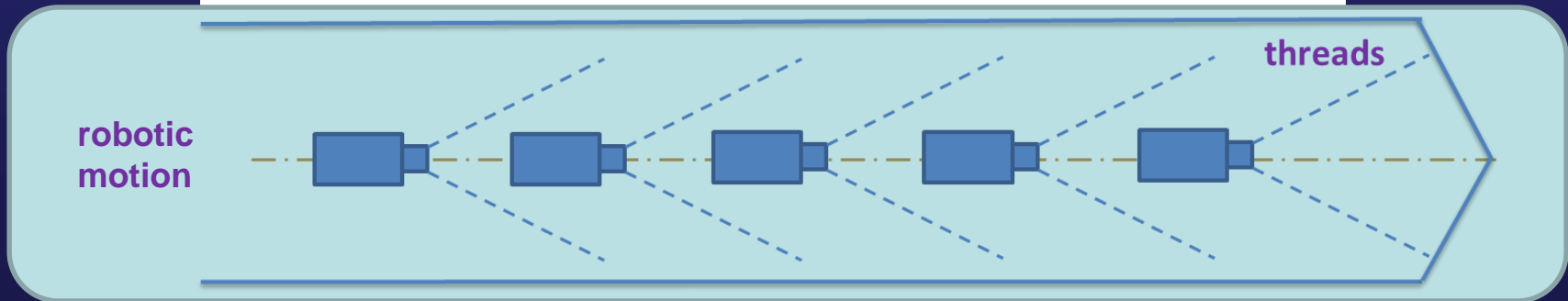
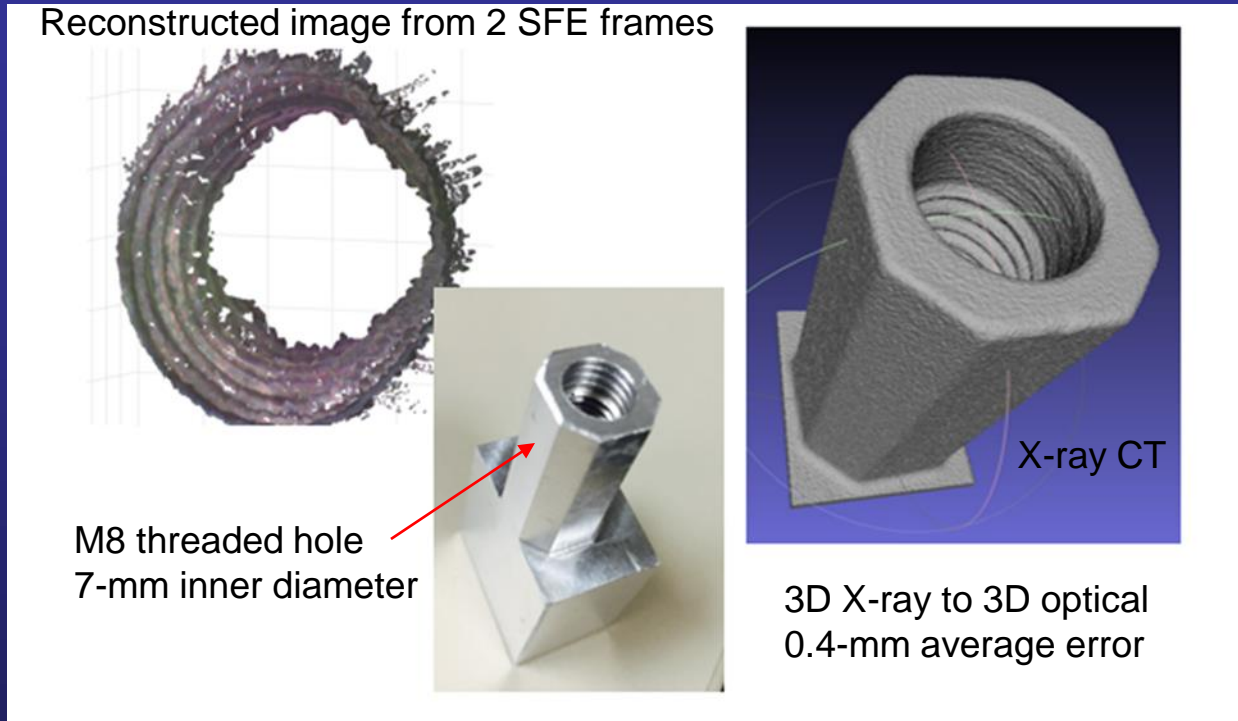


0.2 mm  
depth





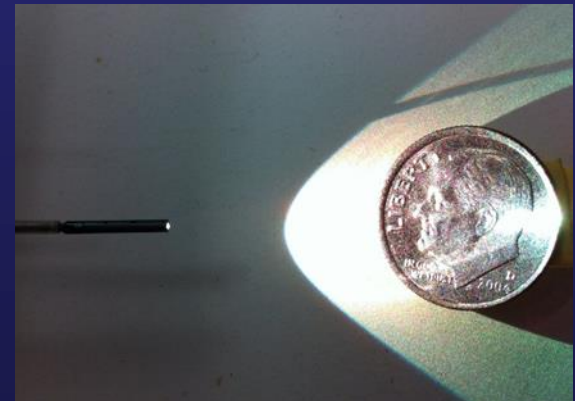
# 3D optical metrology with SFE & robot



# Conclusions

SFE – *A versatile, new fiber endoscope technology*

- Highest image resolution for small size
- Forward-viewing to guide interventions
- Wide bandwidth (UV-visible-NIR-SWIR)
- Multimodal in 2D (reflectance & fluorescence)
- Integrated diagnosis and spectroscopy
- 3D imaging (two-photon fluor., Raman, & OCT)
- Disposable scope and tools
- Record and reconstruct  
for quantitative analysis
- Future: multimodal in 3D  
with mosaicking



# Demonstrated SFE Performance

	SFE Spec
Rigid Tip Diameter [mm]	$\geq 1.0$
Rigid Tip Length [mm]	8-10
Shaft Length [m]	4.3
Viewing Direction	Forward / Side demonstrated
Field of View [deg]	$\leq 110$ (air)
Resolution (microns)	1-50 (600 lines)
Depth of Field [mm]	2-50 (low NA lens)
Frame Rate [Hz]	30 @ 600 lines resolution
Image quality	Low distortion
Image Modes	RGB, Fluor, 2 Photon, CARS, Confocal, OCT
Use Testing	In Vivo Animal + Human

## Contact for additional information

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## Collaborators – Thank you!

Tom Wang, Univ. of Michigan

Brian Wilson, Univ. Toronto

Fritjof Helmchen, Univ. Zurich

Sunney Xie, Harvard

Audrey Ellerbee, Stanford

INO (Quebec), Invenio-Imaging (CA), VerAvanti (WA)

## Funding – Thank you!

NIH-NCI/NIBIB, NSF, and industrial/academic contracts



**Human  
Photonics  
Lab**

The logo for Human Photonics Lab features the text "Human Photonics Lab" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. To the right of the text is a stylized graphic consisting of three wavy lines in red, green, and blue, representing light or photonics.